

# Problems Confronting Social Workers Discussed Yesterday

## DELEGATES VISIT BIG PRISON HERE AND PRAISE WORK

Heard City Jail Was in Bad Condition and Did Not Inspect It—Comment on System.

Quite a part of the delegates from the division on the punishment and reform of criminals spent yesterday afternoon at the State Penitentiary, inspecting thoroughly its arrangements and the system on which it is operated. Major E. F. Morgan conducted open house throughout the afternoon, his callers keeping him and his assistants busy in making the round of shops and buildings.

Mr. Amos W. Butler, of Indiana, one of the recognized authorities on prison and reformatory methods of the country, was the leader of the party. Butler expressed himself last night as being greatly pleased with the condition of the institution, praising especially its sanitary arrangements, and the orderly and systematic manner in which the whole plant is kept.

"Of course, many of the buildings are old," he continued. "Some of them date back to 1790. Major Morgan tells me, and, of course, buildings of that age hardly measure up to present-day standards. Many modern improvements have been made, however, and I understand many more are contemplated."

"We went through the shoe shop," continued Mr. Butler. "Personally, I am not an enthusiast over the contract system for prison labor, but in some States perhaps it is the best that can be done."

**Praise for Major Morgan.**  
"Your warden, Major Morgan, impressed me as being a remarkable man, keenly alive to the interests of his work," said Mr. George L. Nelson, of Louisville, Ky., another member of the committee on criminals, who was in the party which inspected the penitentiary. "I think he is doing a remarkable work, considering the equipment he has."

Mr. George Willson, of Washington City, was equally enthusiastic in his praise of Major Morgan and his work. "I visited the penitentiary eight years ago," he said. "In fact, I have visited nearly all the larger penitentiaries in this country. I was greatly impressed on going over the place this afternoon to note the wonderful improvement made in eight years. Warden Morgan is evidently a capable organizer and manager. The sanitary arrangements are very much improved. We did not visit your city jail," continued Mr. Willson, "but some of the visitors expect to go there in a few days. I believe we had heard that it was not in good condition, and as we were looking for suggestions and helpful improvements, we hardly thought it worth while to go there."

"The country and city jail," continued Mr. Willson, "is the plague spot on our penal system. I think you have made a wonderful step in advance in the establishment of your convict road for the city or State. There is nothing to be done for the man in jail to do. He is sentenced to live six months or a year in idleness at the expense of the State. That is not a good thing, and he can do it under our county jail system many jails have but few inmates in small counties, and it is impossible properly to equip a small jail with hospital facilities, separate wards for children, for women, and all the other arrangements known to our best large jails."

"I should recommend a system of State jails as they have in England. The system of State jails is not a bad one. In the insane asylums in Virginia, a few large, well equipped institutions scattered in different parts of the State, work houses where there is work to do, and where prisoners may be employed, are better than the State penitentiary. In the county or local jail I would keep no prisoner except those awaiting trial, and since his innocence or guilt is yet to be passed upon, there is no reason for giving him the conditions of hardship other than to see that he is safely held."

**CONGESTION EXHIBIT**  
Display at Mechanics' Institute Attracts Much Attention.  
No portion of the exhibit of congestion of population awakens more general interest than that relating to children, and it is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that the section of the conference which is studying questions relating to children should sit in the hall in which the exhibit is displayed—the main assembly room of the Mechanics' Institute. The exhibit shows a picture of the various interests of children are graphically portrayed.

A map shows by red dots the residences of all children under sixteen years of age in the city of Richmond, and the first six months of 1908, and another map shows the total number of arrests of children to 1,000 population. Indicating the large number of children arrested in the city of Richmond, and the fact that the city is so densely populated, and where there is no room for playgrounds or recreation.

"Perhaps the most striking exhibit, and the one which bears most directly upon conditions in Richmond, is a showing by silhouettes of the comparative heights and weights of boys and girls, according to the number of rooms in which their families live. This is based upon the examination of several thousand children in Glasgow in 1907, and shows that, age for age, the boy and girl whose family lives in a one-room apartment is decidedly shorter than the boy and girl whose family lives in two, three or four rooms."

The figures recording the death rate of children also show the bad results of overcrowding. The board of health records of New York City show a mortality of eighty-one to ninety-two per 1,000 children, while the average death rate for the city of New York as a whole was only fifty-three.

The evil results of giving children only part time in school is shown by a very clever silhouette, showing a teacher driving away the children from the schoolroom, which is already full. The street urchins begin to play, then to smoke cigarettes, shoot marbles, and finally, at the other end of the line, get into the hands of the policeman, showing that the less attention given to children and the less provision made for their care, the sooner will they tend to become juvenile delinquents.

## JUVENILE COURT AS MAKER OF CITIZENS

Four Judges Discuss Work, Pointing Out Needs and Suggesting Improvements—Conference Invited to Meet in Denver Next.

Child-saving as exemplified in the work of the juvenile court was explained before the Children's Section of the national conference in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute yesterday morning, emphasis being laid on the fact that success depends in great measure upon the character of the judge and of the probation officer.

The right and interest of the State in the child was stated to be the underlying principle, while from an economic point of view it was held to be better public policy to reform children and to build up character and citizenship than to support reformatories and penal institutions. In the matter of the operation of the court, no striking or new principle was laid down as regards the dependent child—the child for whom the State or church or private individual must care by orphan asylum, institution or by placing-out system.

**Care of the Child.**  
It is in the care of the delinquent child, who has broken some law or who is early developing criminal tendencies, that the more important functions of the juvenile court are exercised through its system of probation and reformatory care. The work of such a court is by no means limited to children of the poorer classes was the testimony of several speakers. One of the busiest of the courts was reported from a suburb of Chicago, where there is no slum district.

The delinquent tendencies among certain children seem to overstep the bounds of blood and environment and caste. Bad health, poor eyesight and lack of proper physical attention were held to be the primary causes for much of the truancy in school, and for much of the inclination to commit crime.

**Four Judges There.**  
Four judges of children's courts took part in the discussion, while eighteen probation officers were in the large audience. Judge Julian W. Mack, formerly of the juvenile court of Chicago, made the principal address. In order to make the subject of the juvenile court more fully understood, Judge Mack discussed his subject broadly and generally without dealing in the minute technicalities interesting only to the expert. He claimed there was nothing fundamental in the idea of the juvenile court of its future citizens. "In the case of dependent or orphan children, the juvenile court merely exercises powers now in the hands of other courts, determining where the orphan or neglected child shall go and into whose hands he shall be placed."

"Although we all recognize the value of the orphan asylum, they do not spell the last word in child care; they are merely a step on the ladder. Every child deserves a home, where it can receive its proper and natural development, and it is the business of the children's court to find real homes in the hands of other courts, determining where the orphan or neglected child shall go and into whose hands he shall be placed."

"But the distinctive note of the juvenile court is in its treatment of the delinquent, not necessarily an orphan or a public charge, or even a neglected child, but a child evincing criminal tendencies. Under our usual system when a child has reached the age of responsibility, delinquency from seven to twelve years, and has broken some law, the dignity of the State has demanded a vindication. The child was arrested, herded with other criminals in station houses and jails, the only question given to the option of the jury being his innocence or guilt. A fine or imprisonment followed, and the expensive legal machinery. Vastly more important was the effect on the child, the treatment usually resulting not in a reformation, but in a permanent criminal career. The State was doing all it could to educate and train criminals. Now we are really trying to educate and train these children in decent citizenship."

**Not the First Step.**  
"The juvenile court was not the first step taken to mold citizens out of youthful offenders. Reformatories for their restraint, where they might receive a thorough industrial education, were a long step in this direction. In order to know what has brought about the conditions we must get away from

our traditions of criminal law and not seek to build up a criminal offense charge him with a criminal offense. We treat the delinquent child as the ward of the State, under its broad guardianship. Why not its guardian as the State? Technical rules, which are not applied, the court, as guardian, is left to decide what is best for the child. There must be a change to the court a staff of paid officials, not mere voluntary help, who will make the investigation and lay before the court the history of the child and the surroundings of the child. There should be a physician, a specialist in child care, attending to every child's case for the thorough medical examination of each child. The court must know its physical and mental defects, that have retarded normal development. A mere case of adenoids has led to the penitentiary. A child sent to school in bad condition physically becomes restless. The teacher has many pupils, and gives little personal attention. Truancy follows, then comes vagrancy, stealing something from a railway car, the child is arrested, and unless the juvenile court can check the tendency, the child goes on to a criminal career. Nervous children that should have manual training rather than books, read properly, proper diet and nutrition—these are the demands for the careful attention of the physician."

**The Right Judge.**  
"There must be the right judge. In some places the judge takes the children's court month about. I had rather have as judge a thorough student of child life, a man who understands the problems of the day than a man trained in the law. The judge should have, however, a thorough knowledge of constitutional limitations and of the fundamental principles of government. It isn't the good will of some accidental judge that ought to govern the affairs of men, it is the fundamental principles, fairly administered. Probation work is after all the most important part of the juvenile court. Here we give the child the chance to work out his own salvation in his own home, with the constant supervision of our probation officers. There were elements of good in the supervision afforded in our former methods, which we must not lose sight of. We must have a judge who can violate the law and suffer no consequences, or allow him to go on his way without warning or knowledge of the consequences."

**Others Speak.**  
Judge De Lacy, of Washington, discussed the character of the officers of a children's court, saying "even in a juvenile court the officers should be as good as to be good for nothing." He suggested that to these courts be left the enforcement of laws against non-support and abandoned children. Judge Peters, of the juvenile court of Louisville, Ky., told of the plan in his city, in which he sits in the children's court on Fridays, and in the County Court on Mondays, serving all children's cases for his court. Judge Adams, of Cleveland, talked of the probation officer. "For this work we need red jacketed ladies, with lace and long gloves, he said. That kind of thing don't go with the kids. In my town the firemen and policemen are the most popular of the boys."

**To Visit Petersburg.**  
Members of the conference composing the section on the Insane and Epileptic, and all interested in the care of the insane, will visit the Central State Hospital in Petersburg this morning and inspect the great Virginia Insane Asylum. The trip will be made by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. They will be met in Petersburg by the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. William F. Drewry, one of the most expert of the conference, who will conduct them to the hospital. A meeting of the section on Insane and Epileptic will be held in the assembly hall of the hospital. Lunch will be served there, and the conference will return by the inter-city trolley cars, reaching Richmond about 2 P. M.

**TO MEET ON STEAMER**  
Annual Session of Hotel Men to Be Held En Route to Boston.  
The next annual meeting of the Virginia Hotel Men's Association will, according to present plans, be held at sea. It has been practically decided that the members will take a steamer to Norfolk for Boston, Mass., and that the meeting will be held in the latter city. The trip will be taken during the latter part of June. Many of the members of the association will be accompanied by their wives.

**Mr. Johnson in the City.**  
Mr. L. B. Johnson, special agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who worked up the evidence in the Chesapeake and Ohio rebate case, which will be presented to the United States court at its next term, is at the Richmond Hotel.

**For Beating His Mule.**  
Richard Carter, colored, was arrested last night when he was caught stealing a bicycle from W. H. Hall. The value is valued at \$10.  
Noah Bradford was arrested on the charge of cruelly beating a mule.

**Have Music in Your Home!**  
THE COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE will give you the best, and they are in reach of all. Prices, \$15.00 to \$300.00, and we will arrange the terms to suit you. We carry at all times all the LATEST RECORDS. We are sole agents for NEW PROCESS VISIBLE GAS RANGES, the safest and most economical made. Everything in FURNITURE, MATTINGS and REFRIGERATORS at the lowest prices. Jones Bros. & Co., Inc. 1418-20 E. Main St.

## RAISE STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY IN CHARITY WORK

Strengthening in Methods of Investigation and After-Treatment Declared to Be Needed.

Organization in charity work, with a system which conduces to efficiency rather than one which eats up the energy of the administration, was advocated in an address by Mr. Francis H. McLean before the National Conference's section on Needy Families in the basement of St. Paul's Church yesterday morning. The paper was entitled "How Can We Raise Our Standard of Efficiency in Dealing With Needy Families?"

In the discussion which followed some of the most prominent workers in organized charity in this country took part. Though a paper of undoubted force and worth by a man who is a master of his subject, many of the plans laid down were such as are possible only in the administration of large cities, where a considerable force can be maintained. The speaker, however, in small places the organizations, though not able to keep such complete records, have a more direct personal knowledge of the cases, and the conditions prevailing in different parts of their city. Efficiency rather than red tape was urged throughout the discussion.

**Distinct Need.**  
"A strengthening in methods of investigation and after treatment," said Mr. McLean, "is a distinct need, for many associated charities and charity organization societies throughout the United States. Recognizing that many of the societies have to worry along with an inadequate force of workers, and that the amount of time used in connection with case work is economically used. In dealing with a family in need, extremely meagre investigation at the start frequently entails much useless work. A study of the associated charities of fifty or sixty cities it was quite apparent that frequently, where investigations had been rather extended, a great deal of time and money was expended over the same ground. It is strongly emphasized that much depends upon the use of complete record cards which would compel the obtaining of the best of all the different knowledge regarding all the points in connection with the family condition which are absolutely necessary if any clear picture is obtained. In order to make sure that such a picture is accurate, and that the treatment is of each member of the family, it has become apparent that societies must use a treatment and diagnosis card in addition to the record cards. The card should be a simple and efficient of a much higher degree than has ever been presented in the great bulk of case work in the past."

**Reformatory Work.**  
Whittaker is one of the prominent men in prison work in the United States. He is superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, Indiana. This institution is a model of the treatment of young men and first offenders. Mr. Whittaker has worked out an interesting plan for utilizing the trade school idea inside of prison walls, and is turning out a large number of trained mechanics to be obtained in the labor market in his State. A recent publication entitled "Ideas on Reformation" is a fine sample of the book-maker's and printer's art. All the work, both editorial and mechanical, having been done in the reformatory. Mr. Whittaker is chairman this year of the standing committee on criminals, and will lead the discussion on "Punishment and Reformation" at the national convention. This committee has announced that one of the most interesting topics to be discussed by the section of the conference will be the extent to which the treatment of criminals in road-making, now being successfully made in Virginia. Several State Penitentiary officials and members of the Virginia Legislature will speak.

**Probation Officers to Meet.**  
Parole and probation officers, connected with juvenile and children's courts who are in attendance on the conference are requested to meet in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. When the meeting is over, the officers are discussing juvenile courts yesterday morning, all probation officers present were asked to rise, and there were eighteen on their feet. It is thought that other probation and parole officers will be in attendance on the convention, and all are asked to attend a brief conference this afternoon.

**Miss Addams Coming.**  
Though a considerable party of Chicago members of the conference arrived in Richmond yesterday, including several of the workers at the well-known Hull House Settlement, Miss Jane Addams, the head of that movement, will not come until this morning. It is expected that she will take a prominent part in the conference, where she is regarded as a leading authority. She is on the program to speak Sunday night on "Child Labor and Education." So much interest has been manifested in her visit that the local committee announced last night that the meeting will be held in some place larger than St. Paul's Church—probably the Academy of Music.

**State Crowded Already.**  
Mr. Bruno declared that Colorado conference delegates have complained at previous conferences against the indiscriminate inclusion of tuberculosis patients to that State.

"A national sanatorium would not be a panacea for this evil," he continued, "but it would be a source of tremendous benefit. It would seem that some physicians send patients to Colorado when they do not know what to do with them."

There was a general discussion of the tuberculosis question. The constitutional right of the government to appropriate funds was regarded as a

questionable subject, although the consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was the duty of the powers to eradicate, if possible, a scourge which is killing thousands of persons every year—persons, too, whose lives could be saved by proper means of prevention and cure.

**Wants Sanatorium in South.**  
Dr. Walter Lindley, of Los Angeles, Cal., chairman of the public health section, thought that it might be the wisest plan if a sanatorium could be established in the South, where the negroes, to be located in the mountains of Western North Carolina or Eastern Tennessee.

The refusal of Congress to preserve the forests was used as a possible obstacle in the way of the plan as suggested by Mr. Bruno. It was agreed, however, that the movement should be encouraged.

**Unknown in Slavery Days.**  
"Consumption was practically unknown among the negroes previous to the Civil War," said the speaker. "When the race led an orderly life the disease was seldom contracted. Physicians to-day are unable to account for its spread. Negroes haven't the material resting power of the whites. They are not accustomed to the cold, and in winter they shut themselves in small houses, excluding air and proper ventilation. The houses are poor, the race has no idea of the value of ventilation; it lacks proper nourishment and races poverty. They upon its own resources, only a small percentage is able to combat the disease. Seemingly, the negroes do not care, although I have known of a case where a man had tuberculosis."

"Overcrowding and poor food are two of the main causes for the prevalence of tuberculosis among the negroes. They will not put up with any system of cure. They are unwilling to acknowledge their weakness, and their unwillingness to persevere in the reason why they will not be cured. At Petersburg we have been able to accomplish something because the negroes, being insane, are forced to comply with regulations."

**Not Due to Racial Prejudice.**  
To show that tuberculosis is not due to racial prejudice, Dr. Grandy said that the negro death rate at Norfolk, for instance, is much lower than that at Washington, Boston and other Eastern cities, where there is a better system of sanitation, with better houses for the negroes.

"Education," he said, "has been of no service, as is shown by the spread and increase. The task is to teach the negroes that they must lead moral and temperate lives; that they must have clean, well-ventilated, and the surroundings of city life, and that they must give up the dance hall and the bar-room. They must be made to obey the rules. We should begin teaching the child; we should have nurseries and kindergartens, and should have a registration law by which the authorities can have an accurate idea of the number of victims."

Dr. Grandy said there is no sanatorium for white people, which is more important than one for negroes, as the latter will be an uncertain proposition.

**For National Sanatorium.**  
Speaking for Colorado, which is a haven of refuge for thousands of tubercular patients, Mr. Frank J. Bruno, of Colorado Springs, urged the establishment of a national sanatorium in that State as the most economic way of relieving the conditions. He said a conservative estimate showed that ten per cent. of the residents of Colorado came from other sections to get the benefit of the air. "The Rocky Mountain region is the preferable location for such an institution," said Mr. Bruno.

"The people of my State feel the need of more adequate provision for the treatment of poor consumptives. Many go there without the necessary means of support. They believe that they can do the work which is being done during the course of treatment, but it is impracticable. Our local charities are absolutely unable to take care of all demands."

Mr. Bruno described the sanatorium as the cost of work as no faith should be put in that idea. The question as to who should be eligible is rather difficult of solution. "If the government undertook to provide this work, it would be a great step, but it might shrink the responsibility, believing that the government could better afford to pay the expense. It should be supported by private funds rather than by public foundation, the matter being in the hands of the people and charity organization societies of this country."

**National Conference of Charities and Correction**  
PROGRAM TO-DAY.  
9 A. M.—Trip to Petersburg. Inmates and Epileptic. The members interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
10 A. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
11 A. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
12 P. M.—Lunch at the Mechanics' Institute.  
1 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
2 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
3 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
4 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
5 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
6 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
7 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
8 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
9 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
10 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
11 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.  
12 P. M.—Sectional meetings. Children's hall, the Mechanics' Institute; Epileptic, the Central State Hospital; Insane, the Central State Hospital. All interested in the care of the insane will visit the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., going by train from Byrd Street Station at 9 A. M. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the institution.

## WHITE PLAGUE KILLS NEGROES BY THOUSAND

Increase in Death Rate Not Due to Racial Prejudice, Says Dr. Grandy—National Sanatorium in Rocky Mountain Region Proposed.

Questions relating to the ravages of tuberculosis among negroes and the establishment of a national sanatorium for these afflicted with the white plague were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the public health section of the National Conference in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol. Dr. Charles R. Grandy, of Norfolk, who read a paper on "The Consumptive Negro," brought out facts which showed the increasing prevalence of the disease among the negro population.

Showing by the record that nearly three times as many deaths from tuberculosis occur among negroes as among the whites in the United States, Dr. Grandy suggested some of the reasons, supporting them with facts brought under his personal observation. He indicated that there is a physical predisposition, or lack of resistance, to the disease in the negro, and that because of mental condition he is unable to meet the conditions of American city life which he now confronts.

**Unknown in Slavery Days.**  
"Consumption was practically unknown among the negroes previous to the Civil War," said the speaker. "When the race led an orderly life the disease was seldom contracted. Physicians to-day are unable to account for its spread. Negroes haven't the material resting power of the whites. They are not accustomed to the cold, and in winter they shut themselves in small houses, excluding air and proper ventilation. The houses are poor, the race has no idea of the value of ventilation; it lacks proper nourishment and races poverty. They upon its own resources, only a small percentage is able to combat the disease. Seemingly, the negroes do not care, although I have known of a case where a man had tuberculosis."

"Overcrowding and poor food are two of the main causes for the prevalence of tuberculosis among the negroes. They will not put up with any system of cure. They are unwilling to acknowledge their weakness, and their unwillingness to persevere in the reason why they will not be cured. At Petersburg we have been able to accomplish something because the negroes, being insane, are forced to comply with regulations."

**Not Due to Racial Prejudice.**  
To show that tuberculosis is not due to racial prejudice, Dr. Grandy said that the negro death rate at Norfolk, for instance, is much lower than that at Washington, Boston and other Eastern cities, where there is a better system of sanitation, with better houses for the negroes.

"Education," he said, "has been of no service, as is shown by the spread and increase. The task is to teach the negroes that they must lead moral and temperate lives; that they must have clean, well-ventilated, and the surroundings of city life, and that they must give up the dance hall and the bar-room. They must be made to obey the rules. We should begin teaching the child; we should have nurseries and kindergartens, and should have a registration law by which the authorities can have an accurate idea of the number of victims."

Dr. Grandy said there is no sanatorium for white people, which is more important than one for negroes, as the latter will be an uncertain proposition.

**For National Sanatorium.**  
Speaking for Colorado, which is a haven of refuge for thousands of tubercular patients, Mr. Frank J. Bruno, of Colorado Springs, urged the establishment of a national sanatorium in that State as the most economic way of relieving the conditions. He said a conservative estimate showed that ten per cent. of the residents of Colorado came from other sections to get the benefit of the air. "The Rocky Mountain region is the preferable location for such an institution," said Mr. Bruno.

"The people of my State feel the need of more adequate provision for the treatment of poor consumptives. Many go there without the necessary means of support. They believe that they can do the work which is being done during the course of treatment, but it is impracticable. Our local charities are absolutely unable to take care of all demands."

Mr. Bruno described the sanatorium as the cost of work as no faith should be put in that idea. The question as to who should be eligible is rather difficult of solution. "If the government undertook to provide this work, it would be a great step, but it might shrink the responsibility, believing that the government could better afford to pay the expense. It should be supported by private funds rather than by public foundation, the matter being in the hands of the people and charity organization societies of this country."

**State Crowded Already.**  
Mr. Bruno declared that Colorado conference delegates have complained at previous conferences against the indiscriminate inclusion of tuberculosis patients to that State.

"A national sanatorium would not be a panacea for this evil," he continued, "but it would be a source of tremendous benefit. It would seem that some physicians send patients to Colorado when they do not know what to do with them."

There was a general discussion of the tuberculosis question. The constitutional right of the government to appropriate funds was regarded as a

questionable subject, although the consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was the duty of the powers to eradicate, if possible, a scourge which is killing thousands of persons every year—persons, too, whose lives could be saved by proper means of prevention and cure.

**Wants Sanatorium in South.**  
Dr. Walter Lindley, of Los Angeles, Cal., chairman of the public health section, thought that it might be the wisest plan if a sanatorium could be established in the South, where the negroes, to be located in the mountains of Western North Carolina or Eastern Tennessee.

The refusal of Congress to preserve the forests was used as a possible obstacle in the way of the plan as suggested by Mr. Bruno. It was agreed, however, that the movement should be encouraged.

**Unknown in Slavery Days.**  
"Consumption was practically unknown among the negroes previous to the Civil War," said the speaker. "When the race led an orderly life the disease was seldom contracted. Physicians to-day are unable to account for its spread. Negroes haven't the material resting power of the whites. They are not accustomed to the cold, and in winter they shut themselves in small houses, excluding air and proper ventilation. The houses are poor, the race has no idea of the value of ventilation; it lacks proper nourishment and races poverty. They upon its own resources, only a small percentage is able to combat the disease. Seemingly, the negroes do not care, although I have known of a case where a man had tuberculosis."

"Overcrowding and poor food are two of the main causes for the prevalence of tuberculosis among the negroes. They will not put up with any system of cure. They are unwilling to acknowledge their weakness, and their unwillingness to persevere in the reason why they will not be cured. At Petersburg we have been able to accomplish something because the negroes, being insane, are forced to comply with regulations."

**Not Due to Racial Prejudice.**  
To show that tuberculosis is not due to racial prejudice, Dr. Grandy said that the negro death rate at Norfolk, for instance, is much lower than that at Washington, Boston and other Eastern cities, where there is a better system of sanitation, with better houses for the negroes.

"Education," he said, "has been of no service, as is shown by the spread and increase. The task is to teach the negroes that they must lead moral and temperate lives; that they must have clean, well-ventilated, and the surroundings of city life, and that they must give up the dance hall and the bar-room. They must be made to obey the rules. We should begin teaching the child; we should have nurseries and kindergartens, and should have a registration law by which the authorities can have an accurate idea of the number of victims."

## WHITE PLAGUE KILLS NEGROES BY THOUSAND

Increase in Death Rate Not Due to Racial Prejudice, Says Dr. Grandy—National Sanatorium in Rocky Mountain Region Proposed.

Questions relating to the ravages of tuberculosis among negroes and the establishment of a national sanatorium for these afflicted with the white plague were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the public health section of the National Conference in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol. Dr. Charles R. Grandy, of Norfolk, who read a paper on "The Consumptive Negro," brought out facts which showed the increasing prevalence of the disease among the negro population.

Showing by the record that nearly three times as many deaths from tuberculosis occur among negroes as among the whites in the United States, Dr. Grandy suggested some of the reasons, supporting them with facts brought under his personal observation. He indicated that there is a physical predisposition, or lack of resistance, to the disease in the negro, and that because of mental condition he is unable to meet the conditions of American city life which he now confronts.

**Unknown in Slavery Days.**  
"Consumption was practically unknown among the negroes previous to the Civil War," said the speaker. "When the race led an orderly life the disease was seldom contracted. Physicians to-day are unable to account for its spread. Negroes haven't the material resting power of the whites. They are not accustomed to the cold, and in winter they shut themselves in small houses, excluding air and proper ventilation. The houses are poor, the race has no idea of the value of ventilation; it lacks proper nourishment and races poverty. They upon its own resources, only a small percentage is able to combat the disease. Seemingly, the negroes do not care, although I have known of a case where a man had tuberculosis."

"Overcrowding and poor food are two of the main causes for the prevalence of tuberculosis among the negroes. They will not put up with any system of cure. They are unwilling to acknowledge their weakness, and their unwillingness to persevere in the reason why they will not be cured. At Petersburg we have been able to accomplish something because the negroes, being insane, are forced to comply with regulations."

**Not Due to Racial Prejudice.**  
To show that tuberculosis is not due to racial prejudice, Dr. Grandy said that the negro death rate at Norfolk, for instance, is much lower than that at Washington, Boston and other Eastern cities, where there is a better system of sanitation, with better houses for the negroes.

"Education," he said, "has been of no service, as is shown by the spread and increase. The task is to teach the negroes that they must lead moral and temperate lives; that they must have clean, well-ventilated, and the surroundings of city life, and that they must give up the dance hall and the bar-room. They must be made to obey the rules. We should begin teaching the child; we should have nurseries and kindergartens, and should have a registration law by which the authorities can have an accurate idea of the number of victims."

Dr. Grandy said there is no sanatorium for white people, which is more important than one for negroes, as the latter will be an uncertain proposition.

**For National Sanatorium.**  
Speaking for Colorado, which is a haven of refuge for thousands of tubercular patients, Mr. Frank J. Bruno, of Colorado Springs, urged the establishment of a national sanatorium in that State as the most economic way of relieving the conditions. He said a conservative estimate showed that ten per cent. of the residents of Colorado came from other sections to get the benefit of the air. "The Rocky Mountain region is the preferable location for such an institution," said Mr. Bruno.

"The people